

THE COMET.

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ROANOKE is not far from Lynchburg.
The silver purchase act is now in the jaws of death.

PUTTING money in circulation—paying for THE COMET.

THE Roanoke mob is still fishing for Trout. They May or not be successful.

THE senators have at last agree to work seven hours a day—with their mouths.

THE Bakersville prevaricator says to the Brunswick liar: "Hy-am here, where are you at?"

IKE JOBE's appointment will fill a long felt want, for the government as well as for himself.

BILLS have been introduced in Congress to build public buildings at Morristown and Bristol at a cost of \$20,000 each.

DEMOCRATIC Senators are working hard to make Ruhm for a Democrat in the Land Office at Washington.

EAGAN, the Brunswick correspondent, "stood pat" on three (dusky) queens, but when the "jack-pot" was formed he did not "stay."

JOE L. PEARCY, of Nashville, has been appointed to be Consul at Colon, Columbia. This will put a temporary stop to his office-seeking.

REPRESENTATIVE BYNUM has a bill providing for a graduated income tax, which he proposes to use his best efforts to get reported to the House and passed.

JAMES H. BIBLE, of Chattanooga, has been appointed to be United States District Attorney for East Tennessee. A better Democrat or a more able lawyer could not have been selected for the place.

SECRETARY GRESHAM, who is now in Indiana, is not enjoying his usual good health, and he proposes going to California shortly to remain six or seven weeks, hoping that the change will be beneficial.

MCCLEURE's Magazine for October, tells us that Balzac is Congressman T. B. Reed's one tremendous admiration; and that "The Fear of Death" was the subject of Reed's first oration, delivered thirty-three years ago. It would be interesting to see the brilliant statesman's first effort now.

THE William McKinley who now proclaims that the recent panic was due to apprehension of tariff reform is the same William McKinley who last summer criticised President Cleveland for not calling Congress together to remove the cause of the panic by repealing the Sherman law.—Courier Journal.

MRS. MARY CECIL CANTRILL and several Kentucky young lady assistants are engaged in an effective campaign at Chicago in favor of corn as America's floral emblem. The bloom of corn on men's noses has long been the most prevalent flower that blooms in the world.

As though enough fakes could not be manufactured in Washington concerning the intention of the administration one was cabled over from France a day or two ago, saying that an agent of this government was negotiating a \$50,000,000 gold loan in Paris. Very Naturally Secretary Carlisle regarded it as too preposterous to require an official denial.

THE House by the very decisive vote of 142 to 57 decided against allowing clerks at \$6 a day to each of sixteen House committees which rarely

ever hold a meeting or transact any business, and thus put itself on record as favoring economy in public expenditures no matter where the money is spent, and also put itself in line with the administration which declared war against sinecures from the first day of its existence.

THE House took up the Tucker bill for the repeal of the Federal election laws Monday and the debate thereon will be continued until October 9th, when a vote will be taken. The majority in favor of the bill will be precisely that of the Democrats on the floor the day the vote is taken, as it will receive every Democratic vote in the house, and it is not probable that any Democrat will be absent that day unless necessarily compelled to be.

REPRESENTATIVE MCCREARY is losing no opportunity to convince the members of the House committee on Coinage, to which was referred his bill providing for the appointment of a joint Congressional and Commercial monetary committee to investigate our entire financial system and report where and how improvements may be made, of the necessity of reporting it favorably to the house. The committee is still considering the bill.

COMMISSIONER L. CHREN's report shows 966,012 pensioners on the roll and 711,150 applications for pension pending consideration. Excluding pensioners of the war of 1812 and the Mexican war, we have therefore a total of about 1,650,000 persons who are receiving or seeking aid from the government on account of serving in the civil war. The pensioners of 1861-65 now on the roll outnumber by nearly 400,000 the total number of men enrolled by the confederacy during the four years of the war. In case all the applications are granted there will be nearly three pensioners to every man engaged on the southern side. And yet Ben Harrison and his fellow boodlers howl about the "grudging spirit" in which the government deals with its "saviors"—Memphis Scimitar.

REPRESENTATIVE HOLMAN since he became chairman of the house committee on Indian Affairs has gone into the subject of Indian expenditures with his usual thoroughness, and he now announces that material reductions may be made in every direction without injury to the interests of either the Indian or the government, and further that he intends to see that they are made in the appropriation bill to be reported from his committee. It is fashionable to deride Mr. Holman and his economical ideas, but it is to such men as he that the honor will belong of keeping the Democratic party from falling into the extravagant habits which played so important a part in driving the Republican party from power. As President Cleveland has truly said: "The people of this country must learn to practice economy, and the example must be set by the government."

REPRESENTATIVE WILSON, chairman of the House Ways and Means committee, says lots of nonsense is being talked about the intentions of that committee and about manufacturers being afraid to continue at work lest the new tariff should ruin them, etc. Now, as a matter of fact, any manufacturer can ascertain by addressing Chairman Wilson or any Democratic member of the committee—the Republicans on the committee also know it, but they would be tempted in order to make political capital to suppress or distort the facts—that the committee proposes to give ample time to every industry before the new tariff goes into effect for every manufacturer to dispose of stock on hand and to make his arrangements to meet the new and lowered duties. The Democrats have no desire to run anybody; their aim is to make a tariff that will confer the greatest good on the greatest number, and in doing so it will, of course, be necessary to make such changes as will wipe out for the future the enormous profits which have been legislated into the pockets of certain favored classes of manufacturers at the expense of the people. The public hearings on the tariff will close this week, and the Democratic

members of the committee will then devote their whole time to the preparation of the bill.

Harris, of Tennessee.
"Gath," in Cincinnati Enquirer, September 11: Probably the most honored southern senator has been Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, who was, I think, governor of that state at the commencement of the civil war, when Parson Brownlow was deported from Tennessee, and republished in the north. Mr. Brownlow's book came out in 1862, and almost everybody has forgotten in the intervening thirty years what was then printed by the fighting parson. In the course of time Brownlow also became governor of Tennessee and was United States senator, and sat in the senate with his palmed hands strangely fingering his knees, yet with his human will outliving his nervous system.

In the course of time, Senator Harris became practically bald, and his fine mustache has whitened. He has been the Democratic presiding officer of the senate and ceremonial leader, and when Mr. Cleveland sent his message at the special session of congress, Harris stood up beside John Sherman those two men rather taking the position of deans of the two political parties. The personal narrative of Mr. Harris, however interesting, is but little known outside of his section.

A Senate Dead-lock.
THE Senate is practically in a dead-lock, and unless it can be broken all of the democratic legislation which has been promised the people will fail. This may appear to be a strong statement, but it is strictly true. When the agreement was reached between those who oppose the Voorhees repeal bill to prolong the debate until all who had expressed a wish to speak thereon shall have had an opportunity to do so—two weeks or more—the acknowledgment was made that the Senate was in a dead-lock over that bill; that it was impossible to force a vote. If a majority larger than that which the bill for the repeal of the laws authorizing Federal interference with elections or the tariff bill will have cannot force a vote, how can a vote be forced upon those measures, or indeed upon any others that may be passed by the House opposed by the solid republican vote in the Senate. That is the situation in a nutshell, and disagreeable as it is to democrats it is better to face it than to pretend not to see it. Senators pretend to believe that a vote will easily be reached on the Voorhees bill in two or three weeks, but it should not be forgotten that the same men professed to be certain that the same bill would be a law before the 15th of September.

A way out of the present dead lock and a preventative of any future dead lock has been placed ready made into the hands of the democratic Senators Platt, of Conn. That democrats should feel a repugnance towards the adoption of Senators resolution providing for a cloture rule, which is now in the hands of the committee on Rules, perfectly natural. Still, it would be well for them to keep that weapon where it can be used, if all other methods of proceeding with the business of the people shall fail. The democratic party expects the democratic Senators to pass the relief measures the party has pledged itself to pass.

Major McKinley is Wrong.
In his elaborate speech at Akron on Tuesday Governor McKenly undertook to describe the future of the tin-plate industry under the operation of the coming tariff for revenue only:

"I assume that tin-plate is to be made free, because the last house of Representatives, which was Democratic, made it free by a party vote. These splendid industries, which have been built up in our country, and which have supplied employment for so many workingmen are to be closed, and this, the greatest consuming nation of tin-plate in the world, will hereafter buy this product from abroad, unless our labor is brought down to degraded level of competing labor."

It is very remarkable how difficult the most experienced and able Republican statesmen find it to understand the present attitude of the Democracy toward the question of tariff taxation; though we are bound in justice to add

that certain Democratic statesmen appear to experience the same difficulty, for instance, some members of the Committee of Ways and Means. They go on conducting a scheme of hearing manufacturers just as if they were going to make their tariff on the McKinley plan.

The declaration of the Chicago platform that "the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only," constitutes an entirely new departure in American politics and American legislation. Old doctrines, old methods, old ideas, old tariff systems and arrangements, are all outlawed and pitched overboard by this new departure. English precedents and practices, though labelled as free trade, are all rendered obsolete and useless; and the votes of former Democratic majorities in Congress or elsewhere are no longer of any avail as points for hitching arguments to. We are entering upon a new era; and compared with our whole past, it is a revolutionary era.

Thus when Governor McKinley assumes that in the new Democratic tariff "tin plate is to be made free" because in the last house of Representatives the Democrats voted to make it free, he is talking without reflection. The new, the entirely new, principle that there is no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only, makes it utterly illogical and absurd to admit tin plate or any other imported article free of duty. The revenue tax must be imposed and collected upon every article imported, or else the tariff will not bear equally upon all citizens and all interests. Why should the consumers of tin plate be specially favored by the Government? Why should they not contribute their just part to the national revenue? Why should other citizens be compelled to pay more than their fair share, in order that the consumers of tin plate may get off without paying anything?

This principle is as plain as that two and two make four; and if Governor McKinley will study the subject, he will understand that it is not proper to employ the old formulas of protection in dealing with a doctrine so novel, so profound, so many-sided and so far-reaching as the present Democratic doctrine of a tariff for revenue only.—New York Sun.

FROM BLUFF CITY.

M. Lipps was down from Bristol the first of the week, and like a thoughtful man, repaired his woodhouse, but none too soon, as it had become dangerous.

Dr. J. W. Wallace's marriage has been prematurely reported. He is still single, but not "heart free," as the day for his marriage is set for next Thursday. It is thought to be the duty of every "M. D." to marry, and Dr. John wishes to be in the path of duty.

Mrs. W. B. Bachman was able to walk to H. W. Ewing's this morning, though she looks quite feeble.

M. L. Thomas shipped his horses to Knoxville last night, and went down this morning himself to see the fun, and the success or failure of his horses in the contest for speed. He has some good ones if in condition, and drivers who know how to handle them.

There is talk and newspaper reports of improvement in financial matters, and a general looking up in business operations. There is but little if any evidence of it here.

F. M. Burnett is preparing to enlarge his yard at his neat home, and enclose it with a neat picket fence. Frank and his better half have good judgement and they exercise it in beautifying and improving their home.

James Roe has moved to the place lately vacated by G. R. Anderson. Mrs. Roe thinks of trying the poultry business.

John Tate, the Carter street merchant, is moving his goods to the Gerstle stand on Main street. This is a good stand and John is a hustling salesman.

Several families are moving to the Bluff to give their children advantage

of the high grade school here. Professors Wolford and Sherley with their assistants, must be doing faithful work, as they are seldom seen on the street.

If some capitalist would take advantage of the opening here by rebuilding and opening the factory, they would give employment to many who need it and make money for themselves. It will take less labor and money to put in successful operation a cotton factory at this place than any other point in East Tennessee. It would pay some man of means to come here and investigate the truth of my statement.

Mrs. Robt. R. Anderson has been called by telegram to Morristown to the bedside of her son, Eliek, who is very low with little hope of recovery. She was accompanied by her son, Samuel.

Mr. and Mrs. John Webb took the train for points down the road. They will visit Johnson City and Jonesboro.

R. R. Anderson, E-q., is suffering from a plow kick, which is proving more serious than it was expected to be.

Dr. John G. McClellan has not been at his office here for several days. The M. D's are generally on the go now, pretty much all the time.

P. H. Boy has located some of his children here and entered them as pupils in Zollicoffer institute. Mr. Boy thinks the mind must be trained as well as the body, and that one should not be neglected, while the other is cultivated and prepared for usefulness.

The second edition of The Cosmopolitan for September brought the total edition up to 211,000 copies, without doubt the largest edition of any magazine in the world for this month. It remained for The Cosmopolitan to have the World's Fair treated in a single number by twelve different writers. As the exposition of 1863 must remain one of the leading events in the history of the United States, the most distinguished men were asked to prepare this magazine volume, which is destined to become valuable as one of the most perfect descriptions of the World's Fair. Among the number of those who contribute are our only ex-president, Walter Besant, the most distinguished of the English literary men who visited the exposition, and a host of others. Besides the usual fiction, including a story by Mark Twain entitled, "Is He Living or Is He Dead" and the regular departments, The Cosmopolitan contains nearly one hundred illustrations devoted to the World's Fair, including eleven full pages. It is pronounced one of the most remarkable of the publications yet issued regarding the Fair. It is a completely illustrated guide or souvenir, as one prefers to call it, by the most famous writers of the day, put before the reader at the price of 12½ cents, and more than the equal of the books of the Fair which sell for seventy-five cents and one dollar.

"The stringency of the money market," says O. P. Tucker, Acting Controller of the currency "has subsided. There is a better feeling prevailing among the banks. Money is easier and it is coming out of its hiding places. I attribute this to the prompt repeal by the house of purchasing clause of the Sherman act. Confidence in banking and business circles and among the people is returned to a large extent. Nearly all the solvent banks that suspend during the flurry in July and the early part of August have resumed on the lines laid down by Controller Eckels. That confidence has been restored is indicated by the fact that where the suspended banks have returned the deposits on the day of opening largely exceeded the withdrawals. Take for example the First National bank, of Nashville, Tenn. It reopened on the 12th instant. The first day's business showed deposits \$389,000, withdrawals \$45,000. That gives a fair idea of the confidence of the people. Since November of last year 154 national banks have suspended. Sixty-two resumed; fifty-eight are in the hands of receivers; thirty-three are in the hands of examiners, and one went into liquidation."